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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
5 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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7 EAGLE AIR MED CORPORATION, et al.,  
8 Plaintiff(s),  
9 v.  
10 SENTINEL AIR MEDICAL ALLIANCE, et al.,  
11 Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:18-CV-680 JCM (PAL)

ORDER

12  
13 Presently before the court is plaintiffs Eagle Air Med Corporation (“Eagle Air Med”) and  
14 Valley Med Flight Inc.’s (“Valley Med”) (collectively “plaintiffs”) objection to Magistrate Judge  
15 Peggy A. Leen’s orders. (ECF No. 19). Defendants Sentinel Air Medical Alliance and Jeffrey  
16 Frazier (collectively “defendants”) did not file a response and the time to do so has passed.

17 **I. Facts**

18 This is a miscellaneous action that is related to litigation in Utah in which plaintiffs allege  
19 that defendants made false and defamatory statements about plaintiffs’ air ambulance services.  
20 (ECF No. 19). In brief terms, defendants allegedly told plaintiffs’ customers that plaintiffs  
21 charges were “egregious” “in comparison to charges by other providers.” *Id.*

22 Through the course of discovery, plaintiffs learned that defendants’ statements were  
23 based on rate quotes defendants obtained from competing providers or from Milan Floribus at  
24 AC Global Medical Transports (“AC Global”). *Id.* To prove that the statements were false,  
25 which is an element of plaintiffs’ claims, plaintiffs deposed AC Global. *Id.* Floribus voluntarily  
26 appeared for the deposition but refused to provide the identities of the air ambulance providers  
27 from whom he obtained rate quotes. *Id.*  
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1 Plaintiffs then initiated this miscellaneous action and file a motion to compel further  
2 deposition testimony from AC Global regarding its sources for rate quotes. *Id.* The magistrate  
3 judge denied plaintiffs’ motion, holding that plaintiffs’ requested discovery was not relevant and  
4 proportional to the Utah litigation. *Id.* Plaintiffs filed a motion for reconsideration, which the  
5 magistrate judge also denied. *Id.* Now, plaintiffs have objected to the magistrate judge’s orders  
6 and request the court to grant the discovery that plaintiffs seek. *Id.*

## 7 **II. Legal Standard**

8 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(a), aggrieved parties may file objections to the  
9 rulings of a magistrate judge in non-dispositive matters. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a). For a party to  
10 prevail on an objection pursuant to Rule 72(a) the movant must show that “the magistrate judge’s  
11 order is clearly erroneous or contrary to law.” LR IB 3–1(a); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A). Under  
12 this standard, courts review factual determinations for clear error and legal conclusions *de novo*.  
13 *United States v. McConney*, 728 F.2d 1195, 1200–1201 (9th Cir. 1984) (overruled on other  
14 grounds by *Estate of Merchant v. CIR*, 947 F.2d 1390 (9th Cir. 1991)

## 15 **III. Discussion**

16 The magistrate judge denied plaintiffs’ motion to compel on three grounds: (1) the  
17 discovery was not relevant and proportional; (2) the motion was incomplete or otherwise  
18 deficient; and (3) the court does not have personal jurisdiction over Floribus and AC Global.  
19 (ECF No. 10). The court addresses each in turn.

### 20 *a. Relevance and proportionality*

21 “Parties may obtain discovery regarding any non-privileged matter that is relevant to any  
22 party’s claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).  
23 “[T]he scope of permissible discovery under Rule 26 is ‘broad.’” *Republic of Ecuador v.*  
24 *Mackay*, 742 F.3d 860, 866 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Shoen v. Shoen*, 5 F.3d 1289, 1292 (9th Cir.  
25 1993)). “Information within this scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be  
26 discoverable.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). “A party or any person from whom discovery is sought  
27 may move for a protective order in the court” on the grounds of “annoyance, embarrassment,  
28 oppression, or under burden or expense.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c).

1 The discovery that plaintiffs seek is relevant because they are inquiring about an essential  
2 element of their claims for defamation, false light, and tortious interference—the falsity of  
3 defendants’ and AC Global’s statements regarding plaintiffs’ charges for air ambulance services.  
4 *See* (ECF No. 19). Deposing AC Global and Floribus is also proportionate to the needs of the  
5 case because AC Global has admitted that it did not retain any documents pertaining to the truth  
6 of its statements. *Id.* Moreover, the cost of the proposed discovery is *de minimis* because  
7 plaintiffs are willing to travel to a convenient location within a few miles of Floribus’ home. *Id.*

8 *b. Motion was incomplete or otherwise deficient*

9 The magistrate judge held that the plaintiffs’ motion was deficient on two grounds: (1)  
10 plaintiffs did not properly support their motion with points and authorities and (2) plaintiffs did  
11 not properly serve a deposition notice and subpoena on AC Global. (ECF No. 10). A cursory  
12 review of the motion shows that the magistrate judge’s findings were clearly erroneous.  
13 Plaintiffs’ motion includes points and authorities and has a certificate of service. *See* (ECF No.  
14 1).

15 *c. Personal jurisdiction*

16 The magistrate judge also held that the court does not have specific jurisdiction over  
17 Floribus and AC Global. (ECF No. 10). The court disagrees.

18 Specific jurisdiction arises where sufficient contacts with the forum state exist such that  
19 the assertion of personal jurisdiction “does not offend ‘traditional notions of fair play and  
20 substantial justice.’” *Int’l Shoe Co.*, 326 U.S. at 316 (quoting *Milliken v. Meyer*, 311 U.S. 457,  
21 463 (1940)). The Ninth Circuit has established a three-prong test for analyzing an assertion of  
22 specific personal jurisdiction:

- 23 (1) The non-resident defendant must purposefully direct his activities or  
24 consummate some transaction with the forum or resident thereof; or perform  
25 some act by which he purposefully avails himself of the privilege of conducting  
activities in the forum, thereby invoking the benefits and protections of its laws;
- 26 (2) the claim must be one which arises out of or relates to the defendant’s forum-  
related activities; and
- 27 (3) the exercise of jurisdiction must comport with fair play and substantial justice,  
28 *i.e.*, it must be reasonable.

1 *Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 802 (9th Cir. 2004). “The plaintiff  
2 bears the burden of satisfying the first two prongs of the test. If the plaintiff fails to satisfy either  
3 of these prongs, personal jurisdiction is not established in the forum state.” *Id.* (citations  
4 omitted).

5 Mr. Floribus, the co-owner of AC Global, purposefully availed himself of the privileges  
6 of conducting activities in Nevada by specifically requesting that the deposition take place in Las  
7 Vegas, Nevada. (ECF No. 19). Thus, Floribus’ has created “a ‘substantial connection’ with the  
8 forum state.” *Picot v. Weston*, 780 F.3d 1206, 1212 (9th Cir. 2015) (citation omitted).

9 Exercising jurisdiction over Floribus and AC Global would also be reasonable because  
10 Floribus resides in Henderson, Nevada, and has not objected to the court’s jurisdiction. (ECF  
11 No. 19). Moreover, Floribus has already attended a previous deposition in this forum. *See*  
12 *Favale v. Roman Cathoic Dicese of Bridgeport*, 233 F.R.D. 243, 245 n.1 (D. Conn. 2005)  
13 (holding that a court has personal jurisdiction because the nonparty witness voluntarily appeared  
14 and testified at her deposition).

15 In sum, the magistrate judge’s orders were contrary to law and based on clearly erroneous  
16 factual findings. The court will grant plaintiffs’ objection.

#### 17 **IV. Conclusion**

18 Accordingly,

19 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that plaintiffs’ objection to  
20 Magistrate Judge Peggy A. Leen’s orders (ECF No. 19) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

21 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the court’s July 10, 2018, and October 17, 2018, orders  
22 (ECF Nos. 10, 17) be, and the same hereby are, VACATED.

23 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk’s judgment (ECF No. 18) be, and the same  
24 hereby is, VACATED.

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1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiffs' motion to compel (ECF No. 1) be, and the  
2 same hereby is, GRANTED.

3 DATED May 7, 2019

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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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